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SHORTER NOTICES.

THE HUMAN NEEDS OF LABOUR. By B. Seebohm Rowntree. London, Edinburgh & New York: T. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., 1918. Pp. 168. Price, 3s. 6d. net.

Mr. Rowntree asks what are the human needs of labour and at what cost they can be supplied, with a view to fixing a minimum wage for unskilled labour. He suggests, after basing his enquiries upon conditions existing in the town of York in 1914, that a minimum wage, sufficient to secure physical efficiency for, say, three dependent children, should be fixed and that the state should make a grant to families with more than three dependent children. The cost of living in 1914 is very carefully gone into; and it would be difficult to dispute Mr. Rowntree's figures. On the top of these figures is to be added a percentage based on the increased cost of living over the 1914 standard. The question as to whether industry can bear this burden is not dealt with in any detail, as to deal with it adequately would occupy many chapters.

It is possible that this question of the minimum wage may be taken up, not by the state, but by the trade unions which cater for the unskilled and semi-skilled workers, which have gained immensely in power and prestige of late years.

M. J.

TRADE UNIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Robert Franklin Hoxie, Ph.D. With an Introduction by E. H. Downey. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company, 1917. Pp. xxxi, 409. Price, \$2.50, net.

This book, prepared from notes and lectures of the late Professor Hoxie, is distinctly a book for the student who wishes to understand trade unionism. While there is a certain amount of descriptive matter aiming to give information, the chief purpose is to analyze unionism, to discover the reasons for its structure, the reasons for its varying types of organization, and the varying methods which it employs. It may well be called, in a broad sense of the term, a study in the philosophy of trade unionism. The purpose is not propaganda but comprehension. The reader is compelled to think the problem through. For any one who believes the subject to be really important and is willing to take the trouble to think, the book is indispensable.

J. H. T.

INDUSTRY AND HUMANITY: A Study in the Principles Underlying Industrial Reconstruction. By Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. Pp. xx, 567. Price, \$3.00.

As indicated in its sub-title, this book concerns itself with industrial reconstruction. It might be called, broadly speaking, an effort to do missionary work among employers and other classes who are not fully aware of what has been going on in the industrial world. It is an effort to get the human aspect of industry into the foreground of the industrial situation. It contains little that is not well known to social workers, but it is likely to be read by many of the employing class who would not read material more severely scientific in method or more radical in point of view. In one sense it is depressing that such a book should be needed. Yet the opposition of employers to organized labor during the war and the obvious fact that the human aspect of industry is still an unknown field to many

employers and to much of the general public, is a sufficient reason for a book which, without presenting radical views, aims to acquaint the public with what is actually going on in the better firms to-day.

J. H. T.

INSTINCTS IN INDUSTRY: A Study of Working-Class Psychology. By Ordway Tead. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. Pp. xvii, 222. Price, \$1.40, net.

In studying the psychology of industry one might attempt an analysis of the actual life of a worker in factory, in his home, and in other relations, and thus work back to the motives and values which are present. The author of this book has gone at the matter from the other end. He takes from the texts on psychology a number of basic instincts and points out the operation of these in the worker's life. The result is to bring out the fact that working men and women are "people" with the same instincts which others have. This is doubtless an important task. Many of the things which working people do seem queer to other people because they do not take the trouble to find out the motives or instincts from which such acts spring. On the other hand, the method of treatment gives a certain divided-up view of human nature and does not give adequate place to the relation between instinct and other aspects of mental activity. The book, like that of King, is designed for the general reader rather than for the scholar.

J. H. T.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFORM. By Sir Charles Macara, Bart. Manchester. Sheratt & Hughes, 1918. Pp. 207. Price, 5s. net.

Sir Charles Macara's book is one of a large number that have been issued since the war began, emphasising the need of humanising the relations between employers and employed. Many of these are general recommendations of a better spirit; Sir Charles' recommendations, however, gain a particular value from the experience of his long public career and his intimate knowledge of the cotton industry. He advocates the retention, in peace time, of that wise war expedient, the Cotton Control Board, as an advisory body which shall be able to speak for the whole industry, to which any dispute between the organisation directly concerned with one class of operatives or one branch of the industry may appeal as to an independent tribunal for an award on any question which may threaten trouble.

M. J.

NEW METHODS OF ADJUSTING INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES AND THE FUTURE. By Sir Thomas Barclay. London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1917. Pp. xiv, 1206. Price, 6s. 6d. net.

Sir Thomas Barclay's object is to show how arbitration and other pacific methods of adjusting international disputes are part of the existing diplomatic machinery; and how far they are capable of development. He is able to show that "without exaggerated expectations," arbitration and similar methods which have been co-ordinated by the Hague Conferences serve many purposes which narrow the area of international dissension. In so far as these methods are fully and carefully considered, the book is a useful reference work, full of interesting detail concerning the force of public opinion in international disputes, and the business of "good offices" and mediation; and the meaning of "national honour." Here and there, however, the author is betrayed into somewhat hasty

obiter dicta, as when he informs us (p. xi) that "History does not always distinguish between right and wrong, and in general assumes an indulgent, if not admiring attitude towards successful international brigandage." There are three appendices giving the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, the proposed convention, relating to the establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice, and the Convention relative to the establishment of an International Prize Court.

A. F.

INDUSTRIAL LOYALTY: ITS VALUE, ITS CREATION, ITS PRESERVATION.
By Boyd Fisher. London: G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1918. Pp. 79.
Price, 2s. 6d. net.

This small book, which is a wise and practical contribution to the problem of the relations between employers and employed, was the first short concise statement of a complete programme for stabilising industrial employment, and was issued in America in 1916 under the title of *How to Reduce Labor Turnover*. It is now slightly altered for English readers. Mr. Fisher emphasises the fact that after the war organised labour, united with organised society, is going to "render it impossible for any but the social-minded employer to remain at the head of industry."

M. J.

A SELF-SUPPORTING EMPIRE. By Edward Saunders. With an introduction by Sir Edward Carson, K. C., M. P. London: Nisbet & Co., Ltd., 1918. Pp. x, 203. Price, 3s. 6d. net.

Mr. Saunders wishes for a millennium of co-ordination and co-operation instead of our present *laissez-faire* methods, and in this he is at one with an influential body of thinkers. The policy of a self-supporting British Empire implies a synthesis of the mother country, the dominions, the colonies and the dependencies for the fullest development of each in co-operation with the others; and he has no difficulty in showing that the empire can be self-supporting in all vital matters. But government action is necessary for the proper co-ordination of activities, and for the attainment of long views and really constructive policies; and he has little sympathy for the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association who wax enthusiastic on the value of non-interference with trade. There are four chapters on the peculiar problems of South Africa; and the organisation of industries, especially the basic industry of agriculture, is dealt with. On the question of the organisation of industries the author is in favour of Joint Industrial Councils; and places to the credit of the British government during the war its vigorous encouragement of associations of manufacturers and producers. The rapid advance in productivity is to a great extent due to the efficiency of united industries.

M. J.

PRUSSIAN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY: ITS PRINCIPLES AND IMPLICATIONS.
By W. W. Willoughby. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company, 1918. Pp. xi, 202. Price, \$1.50 net.

Although this book was written before the war came to a close, it has permanent value as giving a clear and dispassionate account of the Prussian political theory. Its title naturally suggests comparison with Professor Dewey's book on German Philosophy and Politics. As might be expected from the author's field of study, this book gives a much fuller account of the actual incorporation of the Prussian political theory in Prus-

sian institutions. In the opening chapter on American Political Ideals the principles "consent of the governed" and "control of dependencies" are more smoothly and easily reconciled than some at least would be willing to admit. The book makes an admirable companion volume to the book of Professor Dewey as a brief and very readable account of a system which, it is hard to realize, has now collapsed—it seemed so impregnable!

J. H. T.

INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW OR THE CONFLICT OF LAWS. By W. N. Hibbert. London: University of London Press, 1918. Pp. 225. Price, 7s. 6d.

This book brings up to date the legal position under British Law of such problems as those of domicile, nationality and the jurisdiction of courts. It is concise and practical, with a full reference to cases and full indices. There are very interesting and clearly stated details given of the position, for example, with regard to liability for income tax within the United Kingdom. The registration of a company in one place does not fix the place of residence for income tax purposes, but only the position of the head office. The second part of the book deals with the Law of Things. The general rules are given in an elaborate series of references to case law; and the book as a whole will be found most useful for its collection and classification of such cases. In the appendices, the texts are given of the Proclamation of 1914 in regard to Trading with the Enemy, the various acts which followed and other war legislation affecting private international law.

C. D. B.

NATIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: ITS GROWTH AND PRINCIPLES. By Ramsay Muir. London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1918. Pp. xii, 312. Price, 8s. 6d. net.

This book is in two parts, an historical survey—in moderate compass—of the development of parliamentary institutions in the modern world (chapters II to VII inclusive) and the remaining chapters in which the historical survey is used as a text for an elucidation of the difficulties of self-government. On the historical summary side it is not exhaustive, leaving on one side, as it does, the development of many European countries, but this is not a defect, as the book is as the author claims "historical politics, or a blend of narrative and analysis," with analysis its main concern. The book is in some sense a companion to the author's *Nationalism and Internationalism*, and together they form an adequate and valuable history of the political development of the modern world.

In *National Self-Government* Professor Muir shows how it has come about that the institutions of self-government have been adopted within a very short space of time in every land of western civilisation, more or less after the English model. The nineteenth century was essentially the era of constitutional government, and the history of European states during that century is largely the history of the introduction of some kind of parliamentary institutions. Germany, however, the leading power in Europe after 1870, opposed the forces making for national self-government, and if Germany had won in the present struggle, self-government would appear to have been proved a failure, or at all events a premature experiment. And Germany is not only opposed, as Professor Muir points out, to the spirit of national self-government; she is also opposed to two other principles, that of nationality, "which asserts that the unity of sentiment which we call the national spirit constitutes the only sound basis for the

organisation of the state"; and the international principle, which asserts that the interests of the whole civilised world are essentially one and endeavours to protect the rights of all by international co-operation and by the maintenance of an international system of law.

Professor Muir gives as essential to success in self-government two conditions; first, that the mass of active citizens should be in some degree educated "not merely in the formal sense, but still more in the sense of having been trained in the practice of co-operation in common affairs," and secondly, a real unity of sentiment in the community, a national spirit. The book is a notable record of the history of self-government—by no means a hardy plant—and also a diagnosis of the (at any rate temporary) failure of representative institutions in certain environments, and a valuable expression of President Wilson's famous phrase that the world must be "made safe for democracy."

M. J.

ST. PAUL'S ETHICAL TEACHING. By the Rev. William Martin, B.D. London: A. L. Humphreys, 1918. Pp. xii, 222. Price 4s. 6d. net.

A small well-arranged book dealing with the sources and broad principles of Christian Ethics as they appear in St. Paul's works, and attempting to bring his teaching into touch with present problems. There are chapters on the influence of Pauline ethics in the post-apostolic church; pagan morality, asceticism, true and false, and the ethics of social life.

N. C.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BECHHOFFER, C. E. and BECKITT, M. B. *The Meaning of National Guilds.* London: Palmer and Hayward, 1918. Pp. xvi, 457. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

BOAS, FRANZ. *Kutenai Tales.* Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 59. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918. Pp. xii, 387.

BOYER, PAUL, and others. *La Vie Universitaire a Paris.* Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1918. Pp. 231.

ELLIS, HAVELOCK. *The Erotic Rights of Women, and the Objects of Marriage.* London: The British Society for the Study of Sex Psychology, 1918. Pp. 23. Price, 1s. net.

FISHER, BOYD. *Industrial Loyalty: Its Value, Its Creation, Its Preservation.* London: G. Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1918. Pp. 79. Price, 2s. 6d. net.

FLIPPIN, PERCY SCOTT. *The Royal Government in Virginia.* Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. Vol. LXXXIV, No. 1. New York: Columbia University Press, 1919. Pp. 393. Price, \$3.00.

HAYNES, E. S. P. *Personalialia.* London: Selwyn and Blount, 1918. Pp. viii, 128. Price, 4s. 6d. net.

HEFELBOWER, S. G. *The Relation of John Locke to English Deism.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1918. Pp. viii, 188. Price, \$1.00 net.

HENDERSON, ARTHUR, M. P. *The Aims of Labor.* New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1918. 2d ed. Pp. 128. Price, \$.50.

HIBBERT, W. N., LL.D. (Lond.). *International Private Law, or the Conflicting Laws.* London: University of London Press, Ltd., 1918. Pp. xxxvi, 233. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

HISTORY CIRCLE, THE. *British-American Discords and Concords. A Record of Three Centuries.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918. Pp. viii, 85. Price, \$.75.

HOCKING, WILLIAM ERNEST. *Morale and Its Enemies.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1918. Pp. xv, 200. Price, \$1.50.

KING, HON. W. L. MACKENZIE. *Industry and Humanity.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. Pp. xx, 567. Price, \$3.00.